FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles left Geneva Conf., denied "defeat" on Indo-China; Dienbienphu defenders gave more ground.
India blocked Ceylon declaration condemning communism, recognized Chinese Red rule of Tibet.
UN Council voted full debate of Israeli-Jordanian disputes.
Britain dropped quota curbs on rubber exports to European Reds.
Quake struck central Greece.
Govt. won Turkish election.

United States

Disputes over Schine-Stevens photo, FBI "letter" marked McCarthy-Army hearings.
House upheld Presidential use of troops abroad in crisis.
Brownell denied Red spy ring existed in Govt.
Dickenson convicted of aiding Reds while POW, given 10-yr. term.
Mine, steel, teamsters' unions formed informal alliance.
"Teahouse," Lindbergh autobiography won Pulitzer Prizes.
Determine won Kentucky Derby.

WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

U.S. Denies Geneva Defeat

Native Foes Join Parley

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles left the Geneva Conf. and returned to Washington this week to confer with the President & Congressional leaders on problems in Asia. He denied charges by critics in the U.S. that he had suffered a defeat because he could not put through his plan for a Southeast Asian defense alliance before the Geneva meeting.

Meantime the Geneva Conf. prepared to begin its efforts to arrange a truce or peace in Indo-China. Delegations of the pro-French Indo-Chinese states & the Viet Minh rebels were admitted to the talks.

Dulles Faces Criticism

Dulles turned over leadership of the American delegation in Geneva to State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith May 1 to return to Washington. (Dulles stopped in Rome May 3 to discuss Trieste, the EDC plan, Italian communism, Southeast European defense & other European & Asian problems with Premier Mario Scelba.)

He found on returning home May 4 a widespread conviction that failure of the pre-Geneva timetable on forming an Asian alliance, rejected by Britain, had strengthened the Communists' position in the conference. He was criticized for having (1) openly pushed the alliance plan, through a pre-Geneva flight to Paris & London, without advance assurance of success, and (2) gotten into a position in which the U.S. Govt. refused a French request for American air intervention in the Indo-Chinese war.

Dem. Natl. Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell charged May 2 that the Republican leadership had "sent (Dulles) to his own funeral" in Geneva by not formulating a firm Indo-China policy.

Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) avoided specific criticism of Dulles but said May 3 he thought Britain & France were willing to negotiate a Far Eastern "Munich" in Geneva. Knowland offered his "fullest support" to Pres. Eisenhower if the President recommended that U.S. troops be sent to Indo-China. Knowland had said May 1 that the "Asia for the Asians" policy enunciated in Geneva by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai[1] meant "Asia for the Communists." Granting of Chou's demands would precipitate "the loss of Asia quickly," then "loss of Europe as well" and leave the U.S. "a Communist Dienbienphu," Knowland warned.[2]

Most Democratic Senators commenting on the issue opposed sending U.S. troops to Indo-China. (Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, was said May 3 to support Dulles in any necessary action to save Indo-China. Gen. Matthew W. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, was said to have warned against increasing troop commitments overseas in view of a recent 2-division cutback in Army strength.)

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) proposed May 1 that Chinese Nationalist "volunteers" from Formosa be used in Indo-China by "the same technique as the Chinese Reds in sending their troops to Korea." Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), urging decisive action on Indo-China, declared May 3 that an Asian showdown should not be postponed & handed down "to our children & grandchildren." But he reported after a talk with Pres. Eisenhower May 4 that the President had said "no military operation would be undertaken" in Indo-China without "support of the people of the region."[4]

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Chinese Deny Aiding Rebels

Huang Ha of the Chinese Communist delegation in Geneva said May 4 that Red China had "made no intervention of any kind" in the Indo-Chinese war. He contended that the Viet Minh rebels, who were using heavy weapons presumed to have been supplied from Red China, must have captured them from the French. Viet Minh forces, he observed, "undoubtedly obtained their arms in the same way we [the Chinese Reds] obtained ours in the struggle against Chiang Kai-shek."[3]

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President Upholds Dulles

Dulles said on arriving in Washington May 4 that the Geneva Conf. was "going just as we expected for the first week." He said after a breakfast meeting with the President May 5: "I don't understand what has happened (in Geneva) which is alleged to constitute a defeat." The President added, at his news conference later in the day, a statement that plans for a Southeast Asian defense pact were proceeding and "it was never expected that this collective security arrangement would spring into existence overnight." Gen. Eisenhower rejected, in response to a reporter's question, the theory that Dulles had been defeated. He asserted that the battle could not be declared lost while it was still proceeding.

The President lauded Dulles as the greatest Secy. of State within his memory. He cited, as factors in favor of the U.S.: the existence of NATO & "a whole series of pacts in the Pacific" which were "invariably to insure the peaceful security of the contracting nations . . . not arrangements primarily for waging war"; success in preventing Red China from winning "Big 5" status at Geneva.[5]

(Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said May 4 that the U.S. was doing all it could, short of actual military intervention, to help the French in Indo-China. He added that the question of stronger intervention was "the problem being faced in the world right now, and I don't see how it is possible to make a final decision yet.")[6]

Allied Moves Continue

Despite Britain's refusal to rush the Southeast Asian alliance plan in advance of the Geneva Conf., it agreed with the U.S. May 5 on a plan for Allied talks on enforcing terms of any

1—see p. 133F2 2—see p. 126D1 3—see p. 111F2 4—see p. 126E-F1 5—see pp. 133F3-134A1 6—see pp. 126D2, 89C-F1 (See Indexes to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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Indo-Chinese settlement reached with the Reds. The plan: hold military talks on Indo-Chinese peace enforcement through a little-known joint staff agency of the U.S., Britain, France, Australia & New Zealand in Singapore. Dulles had invoked Article 3 of the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, U.S.) treaty on Pacific security to confer with the External Affairs Secys. of Australia & New Zealand (Richard G. Casey & T. Clifton Webb, respectively) on Southeast Asia.[1]

U.S. Troop Curb Rejected

The U.S. House of Reps., by a non-record vote of 214-37, rejected Apr. 29 a proposal by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R., N.Y.) that Congressional approval be required before the President could order U.S. troops sent to any foreign point. (A $28,648,520,486 armed forces appropriation bill for fiscal 1955, to which Coudert sought to attach his measure as an amendment, was passed by 377-0.)[2]

Geneva Talks Arranged

Formal invitations to Geneva Conf. discussions of Indo-China were issued May 3 to Viet Nam, Laos & Cambodia (by the U.S., Britain & France) and to the Viet Minh rebel regime (by Russia & Red China). Viet Nam Chief of State Bao Dai had agreed in principle Apr. 29 to the presence of Viet Minh representatives. (Western delegates expressed surprise that Red China as well as Russia was designated as co-inviter of Viet Minh, it having been understood that invitations to Geneva would be issued only by the Big 4. French delegate Jean Chauvel & Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko had agreed that Viet Minh would be invited by "the Communist side.")

Viet Minh Vice Pres. Pham Van Dong, 46, arrived in Geneva May 4 via Moscow & East Berlin to head the rebel delegation. The 9 original conferees on Indo-China (Big 4, Red China, the 4 Indo-Chinese delegations) were to decide whether other Asian countries would be asked to take part in the Indo-Chinese talks.[3]

Peace Plans Reported

Statements rejecting a partitioning of Viet Nam in order to end the war were issued by Bao Dai in Paris Apr. 25 & Nguyen Huu Tri, Governor of North Viet Nam, in Hanoi Apr. 28. The Governor said partition would "aggravate tempers" rather than bring peace. Thousands of persons attended an anti-partition rally in Hanoi Apr. 30.

Press reports from Geneva May 1 said Red Chinese delegates had indicated they would demand Viet Minh membership in a coalition Viet Nam Govt. rather than partitioning of the country. French delegates were said May 4 to be preparing to ask for a cease-fire & national Viet Nam elections, both to be policed by an international agency. France & the U.S. were said May 2 to have proposed that Britain join them in fixing a maximum line of Viet Minh advance & a time limit on Geneva talks, beyond which they would intervene in the war.[4]

Asian Chiefs on Peace Plan

The Prime Ministers of Pakistan, India, Burma, Indonesia & Ceylon ended their first conference in Colombo & Kandy, Ceylon May 2 with a declaration of support for the Geneva Conf. & a compromise formula for peace in Indo-China.

The peace plan, based on modifications of proposals by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, called for: (1) an immediate cease-fire, (2) direct negotiations among France, the 3 Associated States of Indo-China & Viet Minh, (3) agreement by all countries concerned, particularly the U.S., Britain & Red China, on "steps necessary to prevent" resumption of hostilities, and (4) "irrevocable" commitment by France to full Indo-Chinese independence.

After 4 days of debate, the South Asian leaders also agreed that: they were determined to resist "external Communist, anti-Communist or other" interference in their countries and would not interfere in each other's internal affairs; admission of Red China to the UN would "help to promote stability in Asia, ease world tensions & assist in bringing about a more realistic approach" to world problems; colonialism was "a violation of fundamental human rights"; further hydrogen bomb tests should be banned pending UN action for the "elimination & prohibition of such weapons"; they felt "grave concern" over the plight of the Palestine Arab refugees; Morocco & Tunisia should have the right of self-determination; Asian-African talks were desirable.[5]

Nehru Blocks Red Condemnation

Nehru was said to have taken a vigorous stand Apr. 28-29 against adoption of a resolution condemning international communism as aggressive—a measure sought by Pakistani Prime Min. Mohammed Ali & Ceylonese Prime Min. John Kotelawela as companion to a condemnation of colonialism. Indonesian Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo was said to have sided with Nehru, Premier U Nu of Burma with Ali & Kotelawela. Nehru reportedly held that such an anti-Communist declaration would disturb the 5 South Asian states' relations with "friendly powers."

India Signs Pact on Tibet

An Indian-Red Chinese agreement signed in Peiping Apr. 29 contained a guarantee of "mutual non-aggression" and provided that India would withdraw (within 6 mos.) its troops stationed at Yatung & Guantse (Indian points on Tibetan trade routes). India also agreed to sell Red China all communications installations & rest houses it operated in Tibet. The pact labeled Tibet a "region of China."

(U.S. Amb.-to-India George Allen told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. May 4 that India's attitude toward Red China was an even mixture of fear & admiration. He urged more U.S. aid to India to help make that nation "a source of strength to the free world.")[6]

Reds Gain at Dienbienphu

Communist-led Viet Minh rebels struck at Dienbienphu's western & southwestern defenses the night of May 3-4 and entrenched themselves less than 500 yards from Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries' command post. The attacks were a renewal of "human sea" assaults which had been broken off for a day after they had given the Reds 3 strong-points May 1-2.

Wide World
DE CASTRIES

Dienbienphu's shrinking defenses largely consisted of some 20 strong-points divided into 4 main resistance centers: Dominique to the northeast, Elaine southeast, Huguette northwest & Claudine, containing de Castries' hq., southwest. 3 miles south, 2 Forgn. Legion battalions held out in isolated Isabelle. Also isolated were Gabrielle north of Dienbienphu & Beatrice northeast.[7]

In the May 1-2 attacks, Viet Minh forces took strongpoints in Dominique, Elaine & Huguette. They also penetrated Isabelle but were thrown back. The May 3-4 attacks, by more than 3,000 rebels, resulted in French loss of another Huguette position, but the Reds were driven out of Elaine after initial success in penetrating it.

The French admitted "heavy losses on our side" but claimed an "extremely heavy" toll for the Viet Minh. They said rebel troops were spurred on by "choum," an alcoholic rice drink. French estimate of Dienbienphu losses to date: Viet Minh 16,000-18,000; French 4,000 (including 2,000 dead).

The only woman at Dienbienphu, Lt. Genevieve de Galard-Terraube, 29, a French nurse, received the Legion of Honor from de Castries May 3.

Meantime wet weather heralding the monsoon season immobilized French tanks and cut air activity.[8]

Other Developments

U.S. military sources revealed May 3 that the U.S. had agreed to airlift more French Union paratroopers to Indo-China as the "2d phase" of a continuing operation.[9] The 11,000-ton carrier *Belleau Wood*, lent by the U.S. & operated by a French crew, arrived in Indo-Chinese waters Apr. 29 with Grumman Hellcat & Curtiss Helldiver planes.[10]

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 308A2 2—p. 134A1 3—133D1, E3 4—118A2 5—126G1 6—133E3 7—see map p. 125 8—p. 134B-C1 9—134F1 10—134G1-A2, 126C2 11—126G3 12—118B2

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Korean Talks Lag

Geneva Conf. discussions of peace terms for Korea were recessed May 4 for 3 days of informal talks. Britain had declined to speak in opening-round debate pending behind-the-scenes efforts to make progress on a Korean unification plan. Geneva press reports May 5 said Pres. Syngman Rhee of South Korea had indicated he would accept all-Korea elections (instead of in North Korea alone) if his major allies would pledge publicly to uphold the legality of the Republic of Korea.[1]

Red Chinese Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai proposed to the conference May 3 that it establish a commission to repatriate 48,000 Red Chinese & Korean PWs who refused to go home after the armistice.[2] (U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in Geneva Apr. 26-May 3, avoided being introduced to Chou or speaking to him directly during conference sessions.)

Full Palestine Debate Set

The UN Security Council ended a month of procedural argument May 4 by voting to permit general debate on the Israel-Jordan border situation. Vote on the Brazilian-Colombian resolution: 8 for, Lebanon & Russia opposed, China abstaining.[3]

The Arab nations had threatened to quit if full debate were permitted but, after the Council voted, Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon said the Arabs would not withdraw. He later introduced a resolution condemning Israel for a Mar. 28 attack on Nahhalin and calling for a UN economic & diplomatic boycott of Israel.

(Israel & Egypt were censured by the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. Apr. 29 for clashes along the Gaza strip Apr. 25 & 26.)

U.S. Speech Angers Israel

Asst. State Secy. Henry A. Byroade said May 1 the U. S. was concerned lest continued turmoil in the Middle East cause the area to fall under "the control & influence" of Russia.

Byroade told the national conference of the anti-Zionist Amer. Council for Judaism in Philadelphia that there was "no inspired formula" to "erase the underlying causes for the mutual feeling of hostility & distrust." However, he said, these factors might help establish a climate of peace: (1) limitation of immigration into Israel & assurances by Israel that it had no expansionist intentions; (2) abandonment of Arab "negativism" toward Israel; (3) acceptance by both sides of a "realistic" approach to the Arab refugee problem, whereby a majority would be resettled in the Arab countries, with Israel compensating them for abandoned property.

Israel protested May 3 that Byroade's comment on immigration was "unjustified interference" in Israel's internal affairs and was "liable to impose a severe strain" on U.S.-Israeli friendship. The Israeli objection reaffirmed "the right of every Jew to emigrate to Israel" as "a fundamental part" of Israeli policy. Israeli Prime Min. Moshe Sharett, in a speech marking Israel's 6th independence anniversary (May 8), charged May 5 that "the great powers" were vieing with each other for Arab friendship "by injuring Israel." (Sharett & Finance Min. Levi Eshkol praised U. S. aid to Israel's economic development May 2 in letters to Bruce McDaniel, retiring director of the U. S. operations mission to Israel.)[4]

(The Amer. Council for Judaism ended its conference May 2 with a strong indorsement of the Eisenhower Admin.'s "impartiality" between Israel & the Arab states.)

New Jordan Govt. Formed

The Jordan Govt. headed by Premier Fawzi el-Mulki resigned May 2, apparently in a dispute over British attempts to get Jordan to modify its policy toward Israel. Britain allegedly advised el-Mulki to agree to bilateral talks & to accept a general UN debate on the situation.[5]

A new Govt. was formed May 4 by Tewfik Abul Huda, 65, Palestine native who was Premier during the war with Israel. He last served as Premier in 1953, resigning when King Hussein ascended to the throne. Nearly all members of the new Cabinet had been in previous Abul Huda Govts. The new Cabinet:

Foreign—Jamal Touqan, **Defense & Educatn.**—Anwar Nuseibeh, **Interior**—Hashem Jayoussy, **Economy & Reconstruction**—Khulousy al-Khairy. **Commerce**—Anastas Hananiya (held over from el-Mulki Cabt.), **Finance**—Abdul Rahman Khalifeh, **Justice**—Saba al-Akasheh, **Communicatns.**—Ahmed Tarowneh, **Health & Social Welfare**—Dr. Jamil Tutunji, **Agri.**—Wasfy Mirza.

In Brief

Rubber shipments by Britons to the USSR & its European satellites were freed of quota restrictions by the British Govt. May 3. Sales had been limited to what the Govt. estimated were legitimate civilian needs. Restrictions were continued against rubber shipments to Red China, North Korea, Tibet, Hong Kong & Macâo.[6] . . . **Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill** urged Apr. 30 that Britons "establish with Russia links which . . . would convince the Russian people (&) Govt. that we wish them peace, happiness & ever increasing prosperity" and "long to see them play a proud & splendid part in the guidance of the human race." His remarks, in a speech to the Conservative Party Primrose League, were regarded by some as reflecting his personal desire to confer with Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov.[7] . . . **European Coal & Steel Community** was revealed in a British White Paper May 3 to have been promised that Britain would try to work out "a mutually acceptable system of association" between the ECSC & British Govt.[8]

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Japan's ratification of its mutual security treaty with the U. S. was completed by the upper house of the Diet (Parliament) in Tokyo Apr. 28.[9] . . . **Turkish** Democratic Party, led by Pres. Celal Bayar & Premier Adnan Menderes, won at least 514 of 541 Grand Natl. Assembly seats in elections May 2.[10] . . . **May Day** ceremonies in Moscow May 1 featured a showing of a new 4-jet Tupolev intercontinental bomber said to be comparable to the American B-52.[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY-ARMY DISPUTE

Hearings Enter 3d Week

The Senate Investigation Subcom. completed 11 days of hearings on the McCarthy-Army dispute May 6 with no end yet in sight [summary of Apr. 29-May 5 proceedings begins next page].

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. charged in a letter read to the subcommittee May 6 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) had made "unauthorized use" of secret FBI information. Brownell referred to McCarthy's production of a 2¼-page document which turned out to be largely a summary of a 15-page confidential memo FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover had sent to Army Intelligence. Brownell held that neither of the 2 documents should be made public.[12]

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens testified every day of the first 11 days of the hearings with breaks for substantiating witnesses. Stevens was reported to be getting his Army work done at night.[13] McCarthy testified briefly May 5.

The committee May 5 authorized Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel to to be absent from the hearing room temporarily because of "pressing work."[14] Maj. Gen. Miles Reber was excused permanently May 5 to enable him to return to his post in Germany.[15]

Radio & TV coverage of the hearings continued through the 2d week.[16]

'Ike' Says U.S. Prestige Lost

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference May 5 that the U.S. had lost national prestige & self-respect as a result of the dispute. He expressed hope that America might derive advantages comparable to such loss. He said he knew nothing to make him lose confidence in Stevens' administration of the Army Dept. and, on that basis, he would back him to the limit. He renewed a hope that the hearings would end soon—but with effective answers to the issues.

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), noting widely-expressed fears that the hearings might block the Eisenhower program, said May 1 that "not a single piece of legislation had been delayed a single day" by this or related inquiries.

McCarthy May 5 reiterated his view that his opponents, not he, were responsible for the hearings and that they were "a waste of time."

The subcommittee & the opposing sides failed this week to agree on any formula for shortening the hearings. Army counsel Joseph N. Welch opposed night & Saturday hearings.

1—see p. 133F1-G2 2—p. 90G2 3—p. 135C2 4—p. 135A2 5—p. 135C3 6—pp. 127D3, 91C1 7—p. 111C3 8—p. 134F3 9—p. 74A1 10—p. 78E2 11—p. 34G2 12—p. 150F1-E3 13—p. 135D2 14—p. 135F2 15—p. 136E1 16—p. 135E2

Summary of Hearings on McCarthy-Army Dispute

(Public Proceedings of Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations in Washington)

6th Day—Apr. 29

Stevens on Security Ousters

Army Counsel Welch charged that McCarthy had created a "totally false impression by ending the Apr. 28 hearings with a series of statements & questions—including the question of whether Army Secy. Stevens had told Maj. Gen. George I. Back, Signal Corps chief, that one reason he considered removing Gen. Lawton as Ft. Monmouth commander was because Lawton had lauded McCarthy or his committee.[1]

Subcom. Counsel Jenkins asked Stevens whether he had heard that, at an executive session of the McCarthy Com. Oct. 14, Lawton (a) had been asked why he had not suspended alleged security risks on his own initiative and (b) had said he "would rather not answer" a question as to whether Stevens had ordered him not to make such suspensions.

Stevens said he knew nothing about it—he had instructed field commanders "to exercise their own judgment in . . . suspensions" and this "applied to Gen. Lawton." He denied that he had instructed commanders not to make such suspensions.

Jenkins asked Stevens whether he had directed Adams to phone Lawton and urge him to withdraw certain cases he had recommended for removal as security risks—a proposal to which Lawton was quoted as replying: "I will not; let the Secretary take the responsibility." Jenkins said his question was based on a statement dictated by Lawton & written by Lawton's aide, Capt. Joseph E. Corr.

Stevens recalled no such conversation but said he might have asked Adams to talk to Lawton. He said he wanted commanders to be fair and not start a "stampede . . . [of] wholesale suspension of people on a basis of guilt by association." He said he had told Back Oct. 31 that he was "apprehensive" that Lawton might be inclining toward suspending people "without sufficient information."

Lawton Not Promoted

McCarthy, questioning Stevens about Army promotion boards, said Lawton's "guts" were responsible for "any success in the Ft. Monmouth hearings." Lawton had said that "his cooperation with the committee would kill his promotion," McCarthy continued, and "something did kill" it.

Stevens retorted that Lawton had his "complete support" and that he would have seen that the McCarthy Com. had "full cooperation" at Monmouth regardless of Lawton.

McCarthy said that Lawton's predecessor at Monmouth, Maj. Gen. Harry Reichelderfer, had refused to suspend a security suspect whom Lawton later suspended. In Oct. 1953, when the names of Reichelderfer & Lawton were put on a list of permanent brigadier generals considered for promotion to permanent major general, Reichelderfer was promoted, McCarthy said, but Lawton was "passed over."

McCarthy, questioning Stevens about Maj. Gen. Richard Clare Partridge, Army Intelligence chief promoted on the same list, asked whether Stevens had urged the McCarthy Com. not to call Partridge in public hearings because Stevens had said Partridge had "proved himself so incompetent . . . that [Stevens] intended to remove him anyway and . . . felt it would give aid & comfort to the enemy if they could see the type of individuals who were running our Intelligence Dept."

Stevens did not recall that but said he might have suggested not calling Partridge because the Army did not like Intelligence people to appear in public hearings and because Partridge "would not have made a particularly good witness."

Schine on 'Doctored' Photo

Stevens' testimony was halted temporarily to allow Schine to testify about the allegedly "doctored" Stevens-Schine photo.[2]

Schine said Stevens "requested that I pose with him" at Maguire Air Base Nov. 17 and that he (Schine) later asked the Air Force photographers to send him a copy of the photo but not to have it published. Schine said that this copy—a photo of himself, Stevens & Col. Bradley—was the one he later gave to George Anastos, assistant committee counsel, for use at the hearings. He said he had no personal knowledge of how Bradley had been eliminated in the enlargement introduced by Jenkins Apr. 26.

Jenkins questioned Schine sharply about whether Anastos was present at a meeting of Schine & McCarthy Com. staff members Apr. 26. Schine said he did not remember Anastos being there. McCarthy charged that Jenkins was "badgering" Schine. Schine was advised to decide whether he wanted counsel for the hearings.

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7th Day—Apr. 30

Testimony on Photo

Anastos testified: he was present when Schine delivered the disputed photo to Carr's desk (in Carr's absence); the photo was in a package and he did not "get a real look" at it; he gave it to subcommittee investigator James N. Juliana and knew nothing about any later deletions. Anastos conceded that it was "understood that a 3d person had been omitted" afterward.

Mrs. Frances Perry Mims, Cohn's & Carr's secretary, testified that Anastos was "in error" in saying she had looked at the photograph; she had not opened the package and did not know what became of it.

Juliana Takes Responsibility

Juliana testified that he got the picture from Anastos and asked assistant subcommittee counsel Donald Surine to have photostat enlargements made of the full photo & of the portion showing only Stevens & Schine. Juliana said Jenkins & Cohn had asked him for a photo of Stevens & Schine and he "took the responsibility" for removing the 3d person.

Under Jenkins' questioning, Juliana admitted that Jenkins had not said anything to him about cutting anybody out of the photo—nor had Cohn. He said he had not showed Jenkins the full picture nor told him that it had a 3d person in it.

Juliana contended, under Welch's questioning, that he "did not doctor" the picture. He said under Mundt's questioning that the 3d person was removed "with no intent to deceive anyone nor . . . trick anyone." Under McCarthy's questioning, Juliana agreed that Surine only followed his instructions "as a messenger" and did not discuss use of the photo.

McCarthy Hints at Return

Following Juliana's testimony, McCarthy forestalled the calling of Surine* as a witness by threatening to resume his committee post. McCarthy said he had wanted Sen. John M. Butler (R., Md.) to be his substitute on the committee but had chosen Dworshak because Butler was sick. (Dworshak protested that he was not "appointed" by McCarthy. Actg. Subcom. Chrmn. Mundt commented that Dworshak was nominated by McCarthy, elected by the parent Senate Com. on Govt. Operations.)[3] McCarthy said he would resume his subcommittee position—as chairman—unless the subcommittee followed "ground rules" which he had accepted as a condition for temporarily stepping off the committee. These rules, he said, required Stevens' prompt return as a witness.

AF Man Tells of Photo

AF S/Sgt. Herbert Richard Manchester, who had directed the taking of the disputed photo, was then sworn and testified that the sleeve of the 4th man in the picture was that of Carr. Manchester said he had cut Carr out, on his own initiative, so that the photo "would be centered on the 3 individuals who in my mind were the main characters of the picture."[4]

Stevens Scores Tactics

Stevens, resuming testimony, insisted under McCarthy's questioning that he had not tried, at a Nov. 6 Pentagon meeting, to suspend McCarthy's investigation of Communists in the military. He said he had opposed the McCarthy "type" of hearing and "the way" McCarthy briefed the press after executive hearings.[5]

Stevens charged that the "net impact" of McCarthy's briefings had

*The Senate Elections Subcom. in 1951 accused Surine of an apparently "willful & knowing misstatement" that he had resigned from the FBI although FBI Dir. Hoover had said Surine was "dropped from the rolls" and had refused "to change the manner in which [Surine] was separated. . . ." The charge resulted from investigation of a "composite" photo & other allegedly fraudulent election practices by which Surine & other McCarthy Com. aides allegedly helped Republican Sen. John Marshall Butler (Md.) unseat Democrat Millard E. Tydings in 1950. [Vol. XI, p. 254F-G] 1—see p. 140A-B3 2—see pp. 139F2, F3-140C1 3—p. 128B1 4—see D2 this page 5—see pp. 138B-D3, 140F-G2

been to make the public & Army think "there was current espionage in a substantial way at Ft. Monmouth when that was not in accordance with the facts. . . ." McCarthy asked whether suspension of 33 Monmouth employes for alleged Communist background or association "set the stage for possible espionage."[1] Stevens said he would have to check the cases but did not "agree that they were Communists or Communist background."

Stevens, under questioning by Jenkins & McCarthy Subcom. Counsel Cohn, denied that he had sent Army Counsel Adams to New York Nov. 24 to ask whether McCarthy would agree not to make it a public issue or to take reprisals against him (Stevens) if he relieved Lawton as Monmouth commander.[2] But he admitted that he had asked Adams to let McCarthy know he was considering relieving Lawton and to "find out how he felt about it." Stevens said this was in line with his policy of cooperating with Congress. He said he kept Lawton at Monmouth only "on the merits."

Earlier in the hearing Welch proposed speeding up proceedings by having McCarthy testify immediately after Stevens. Mundt rejected this.

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8th Day—May 3

Stevens on Halting Probe

Stevens, questioned by Cohn & Jenkins, agreed that his remarks to McCarthy & his aides Nov. 6 contained a clear "implication" of a request to suspend McCarthy-"type" hearings at Monmouth. He did not recall asking for suspension earlier than Nov. 6.

Stevens admitted that on Oct. 20, while he, Adams, McCarthy & McCarthy's aides were flying to Monmouth,[3] they discussed a statement which Adams had prepared but which McCarthy had refused to issue. Stevens said he did not recall whether McCarthy was to say that he was stopping Monmouth hearings.

Adams, testifying about drafts of the statement, agreed that McCarthy had said he was rejecting it because it incorrectly indicated that he was withdrawing from the Monmouth investigation. But Adams accused McCarthy of reading out of context when the Senator quoted excerpts to show that Adams' statement was an attempt to get McCarthy to say he was stopping the hearings and turning the case over to the Army. Adams pointed out that the closing paragraphs said the committee would hear subpenaed witnesses later in N.Y.

Jenkins said he thought that anybody suspended as a security risk had been branded as "subversive" and that McCarthy's Monmouth probe would seem "vindicated" if it caused "suspension of one or more bad security risks."[4]

'Threat' to 'Smear' Cohn

McCarthy was stopped by Jenkins when he tried to question Stevens about Maj. Irving Peress, Army dentist who was promoted & honorably discharged after he refused to tell McCarthy whether he was a Communist.[5] McCarthy said the purpose of his question was "to show that after [Stevens & Adams] knew that we were going to press for the names of those who knowingly promoted a Communist . . . they said, 'If you don't stop, we will issue a smear report on Mr. Cohn' "—a report which, according to McCarthy, actually had been issued [the Army charges against him & his aides] and which halted McCarthy's probes.

Stevens denied "covering up" or "protecting" anyone. He said he still was waiting for the Inspector General's report on the Peress case and would deal with it "properly."

Stevens denied that he ever had told Hensel to prepare the report accusing McCarthy & his aides. McCarthy noted that Hensel had denied hearing of the Schine case until Feb. 24 (day Stevens met with McCarthy, Mundt, Potter & Dirksen and signed a memorandum agreeing to give McCarthy names of those in the Peress case). Stevens said he was "unhappy" about this agreement [widely interpreted as a "surrender"][6] from the beginning but that it had "nothing to do with" the accusations. He said he "was disturbed primarily" because Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker had been "abused" by McCarthy.[7]

Stevens said he may have discussed his charges with other subcommittee members but only coincidently with discussion of other subjects.

Cohn asked Stevens whether his aides told subcommittee members Jan. 20-22 that Stevens' office would have a "nasty report" issued about Cohn if McCarthy persisted in calling Loyalty Board members who had cleared alleged Communists.[8] Stevens said he was in the Far East at the time, but that when he returned, Adams had told him that he had asked subcommittee members to help stop issuance of subpenas to Loyalty Board members—persons "we really didn't think we could provide under the law." Cohn retorted that Loyalty Board member Sherit Heath had appeared before the subcommittee in October without legal objections.

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9th Day—May 4

Shortened Hearings Urged

Proposals to shorten the hearings were dropped after Sen. Dirksen revealed that it had been proposed at an executive session the previous evening that: (a) McCarthy should detach the charges against Hensel from the current hearings without prejudice to any other action, and (b) the hearings should end after Stevens & McCarthy finished testifying.

Welch said he wanted to question Carr & Cohn also. McCarthy charged that "Welch has welshed on an agreement"—to limit testimony to Stevens & McCarthy. Welch denied this. Sens. McClellan & Symington (Dems.) opposed the proposed limitations.

Stevens Quizzed on Monmouth

Cohn asked Stevens whether "a majority of members of the Julius Rosenberg spy ring, namely Julius Rosenberg, Joel Barr, Alfred Sarant & Vivian Glassman," worked at the Monmouth radar laboratories and whether "associates & friends of these spies continued to work" at Signal Corps radar labs "until this committee . . . occasioned their dismissal."*

Stevens replied that he was not familiar with all the names mentioned but that, "as far as I know, [the 35 persons suspended at Monmouth] are not Communists, any of them—and none of them have pleaded the 5th Amend." McCarthy said Ruth Levine had pleaded the 5th Amend.

*The Army had accused only one Monmouth employe—Aaron H. Coleman—of charges involving association with Rosenberg. 1—see p. 146G2-A3, 139E2 2—see 148F1-A2 3—137E3 4—140G2 5—68F2-A3 6—61A-B3 7—61D-F1 8—129A2

Who's Who in Senate Hearings on McCarthy-Army Dispute

McCARTHY'S SIDE

***George Anastos*, asst. McCarthy Com. counsel.**

***Francis Patrick Carr Jr.*, 37, director of McCarthy Com. staff.**

***Roy Marcus Cohn*, 27, McCarthy Com.'s chief counsel.**

***James N. Juliana*, McCarthy Com. investigator.**

***Sen. Joseph Raymond McCarthy*, 44, McCarthy Com.'s chairman.**

***Pvt. Gerard David Schine*, 27, ex-McCarthy Com. consultant.**

***Donald Surine*, asst. McCarthy Com. counsel.**

ARMY'S SIDE

***John Gibbons Adams*, 42, Army Dept. counselor.**

***Frederick vanPelt Bryan*, Asst. Defense Secy. Hensel's counsel.**

***Herman Struve Hensel*, 52, Asst. Defense Secy. (internal security).**

***James D. St. Clair*, Army counsel.**

***Robert Ten Broeck Stevens*, 54, Secretary of the Army.**

***Joseph Nye Welch*, 63, Adams' & Stevens' special counsel.**

SUBCOMMITTEE & COUNSEL

***Robert A. Collier*, Jenkins' asst. as subcommittee counsel.**

***Everett McKinley Dirksen* (R.).**
***Henry Clarence Dworshak* (R.).**
***Henry Martin Jackson* (D.).**

***Ray Howard Jenkins*, 57, special chief counsel for hearings.**

***John Little McClellan* (D.).**

***Karl Earl Mundt* (R.), temporary chairman for current hearings.**

***Charles Edward Potter* (R.).**
***William Stuart Symington* (D.).**

OTHERS

***Col. Jack T. Bradley*, Maguire Air Base commander.**

***Maj. Gen. Kirke Brooks Lawton*, Ft. Monmouth commander.**

***John J. Lucas Jr.*, Stevens' appointments clerk.**

***Maj. Gen. Miles Reber*, Army's ex-Congressional liaison man.**

***Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan*, Ft. Dix commander.**

***George Sokolsky*, columnist.**

[Mrs. Levine had worked for the privately-owned Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, an Intl. Tel. & Tel. division in Nutley, N. J.][1] During the discussion, it became clear that when Stevens talked about Monmouth he referred only to actual Ft. Monmouth installations whereas McCarthy & Cohn had used the word to mean Army Signal Corps.

Coleman Case Discussed

Cohn questioned Stevens about Aaron Hyman Coleman, whom he called a "key official" of the Monmouth laboratories "who had taken . . . home some 43 secret & classified documents" and who had attended Young Communist League meetings with Rosenberg. Cohn asked whether Coleman had continued to handle "some of the most secret material in this nation until Sept. 28, 1953."[2]

Stevens replied that Coleman's "clearance had been revoked in January or February of 1953" and that he had been kept in a "restricted nonclassified job" until he was suspended in September. Stevens said that "so far as I know [Coleman] is not a Communist, but his case is under investigation [&] it may deevlop that he is."

Cohn asked whether Stevens recalled that Coleman's personnel file was given to the McCarthy Com. and represented as "a true, complete & full file" although it had been "stripped" of "all evidence showing that Coleman had taken those secret documents." Stevens said he did not recall this but that "Presidential directives . . . prohibit the disclosure outside of executive departments of information" on employe loyalty.

Jenkins paraphrased from the transcript of the McCarthy Com.'s Oct. 14 hearings a section in which Cohn said: Army had shown him Coleman's file; he had made "copious notes" from it; a photostatic copy of the file Stevens promised to send him later had been stripped of pertinent data. Stevens said he remembered nothing about the incident. He agreed that if Cohn had been shown a file containing loyalty data, it would have been improper.

McCarthy demanded that Stevens "produce the letter which they wrote to us after we caught them stripping the file. . . ." Welch found a carbon copy dated Oct. 15, signed by Adams.

Adams, sworn in, identified & read the letter, which said in effect:

Coleman's "entire personnel file" was made available to McCarthy's staff at Ft. Monmouth despite the fact that it contained loyalty-security information. The file was photostated for the McCarthy Com., but the Army Dept. in Washington withdrew loyalty-security information as required by Presidential directive. "Since the prohibition . . . has already been violated in the Coleman case . . . Secy. Stevens feels that no useful purpose will be served in this particular case by withholding . . . documents which your staff has already inspected." At Stevens' "express direction . . . there are forwarded herewith photostats" of the 6 documents.

McCarthy Produces 'FBI Letter'

McCarthy questioned Stevens about a document he described as "part of a series of letters from the FBI warning of the tremendous danger of Aaron Coleman & his associates' handling top secret radar material."

Jenkins examined the document. He said it was dated Oct. 26, 1951, signed by J. Edgar Hoover and addressed to Maj. Gen. (now Lt. Gen.) Alexander Russell Bolling, then Army Intelligence chief. (The document's date was later reported to be Jan. 26.)

Stevens refused to look at the document without Hoover's permission on grounds it might contain security information he might not be authorized to know. But he agreed to have Army files searched to see if the original was there. Jenkins was directed to check with Hoover on its use at the hearings.

Stevens denied that the Army had disregarded FBI warnings on Monmouth until the McCarthy investigations. He said the Army had "been in contact with the FBI" about Monmouth "over a long period" and that "there were suspensions before [McCarthy] started as far as I know. . . ."

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10th Day—May 5

FBI 'Letter' Part of Memo

Stevens reported that the Army had not found in its files the original of McCarthy's 2¼-page FBI "letter."

Robert A. Collier, Jenkins' aide & an ex-FBI man, testified that he had checked with Hoover and that:

McCarthy's document was "not a . . . copy of any communication prepared or sent by the FBI" to Bolling. The FBI had a copy of "a 15-page interdepartmental memorandum" of the same date—Jan. 26, 1951—addressed to Bolling. (A copy went to Maj. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll of the Air Force.) The 2 communications [according to Hoover] were "materially different in form." McCarthy's was in letter form—with salutation & closing. The FBI's was a memo headed with the usual "From" & "To" notations and the word "Subject," followed by "Aaron Hyman Coleman, Espionage—R." "The R stands for Russia." [Collier explained after checking with Hoover again that "Espionage—R" was a "routine general classification" and did not imply that all persons mentioned were being investigated.] Hoover said that the 2 documents "contain information relating to the same subject matter and that in some instances exact or identical language appears in both . . ."

Collier said that, on the basis of his discussion with Hoover, he considered McCarthy's document "a summary" of the FBI memo.

Welch Attacks McCarthy's Copy

Welch asked whether McCarthy's document was a "carbon copy of precisely nothing." Collier replied that it was not a carbon of any document "prepared or sent by the FBI," but he refused to join Welch in labeling it "a perfect phony."

Collier said Hoover refused to release the contents of the 2 documents on his own authority because they contained restricted material on loyalty. Hoover suggested that the committee take the matter up with the Atty. Gen.

Collier checked with Hoover during the noon recess and then testified that, according to Hoover: Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8 of the 2 documents were identical and Paragraph 5 different; in the FBI memo, paragraph 6 was followed by a series of names & security information not found in McCarthy's document; the original & one copy of the memo went to Bolling's office Jan. 27, 1951 and [according to an FBI check that morning] were still in Army Intelligence files.

Questioned by McCarthy, Collier agreed that: Paragraph 5 of the McCarthy document was a parenthetical explanation of why certain parts of the FBI memo were not included; the names in the McCarthy document were followed by an evaluation of whether the information was derogatory or not whereas the FBI memo contained the information but no evaluation.

McCarthy Protects Informant

McCarthy was called to testify on the document. Before being sworn in, he demanded to know whether this was a precedent and whether all Senators with information in the case also would be required to testify. After being sworn in, he agreed that he waived Senatorial immunity.

As Jenkins started questioning, McCarthy announced that he would not "reveal the source of any information which I get as chairman of the committee." He said that one reason for his success "in exposing communism is because [informants] know that their confidence will not be violated. . . . There is no way on earth that . . . any force can get me to violate [their] confidence."

Jenkins said he was not asking McCarthy to identify his informant.

Welch asked McCarthy whether, when he took an oath to "tell the truth" at the hearing, he had "some mental reservations, some 5th or 6th Amend. notion that you could measure what you would tell." McCarthy denied any such reservation but refused to identify the informant.

Mundt, on Jenkins' advice, ruled that McCarthy did not have to reveal his informant. Mundt cited "unbroken precedent" that investigating committees & law enforcement officers had to protect sources of information.

Informant Assailed Inaction

McCarthy said that the document came from a "young" Army Intelligence officer whose reason for giving it was that "he was deeply disturbed because even though there were repeated reports from the FBI to the effect that there was Communist infiltration, indications of espionage in the topmost secret laboratories . . . nothing was being done. He felt that his duty to his country was above any duty to any Truman directive to the effect that he could not disclose" it.

McCarthy reported hearing that between Sept. 1950 & Apr. 1953 the FBI had forwarded 12 other reports "complaining of what had appeared to be apparently espionage."

McCarthy said that his informant gave him the 2¼-page "letter" in early

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 428D3 2—XIII, 414C1

spring of 1953 and did not say it was taken from a 15-page memorandum. He said the documents listed 34 names and "all involve people connected with the Sobell-Rosenberg spy ring and [approximately] 17 of them still working at the radar laboratory" when "our investigation commenced."

Stevens Sought FBI Probe

Stevens, resuming testimony, said that a copy of the original FBI memo had been located in Army files. Cohn demanded that he produce other FBI "warnings" to the Army about Monmouth and Stevens agreed to list them. McCarthy asked Stevens to supply the dates of the FBI communications.

Stevens then disclosed that the Army had asked the FBI on Apr. 10, 1953—"before we knew anything about your going into Monmouth"—to "undertake a full-scale investigation of Ft. Monmouth." He said he regretted having to reveal this but did so because of McCarthy's "insinuations." McCarthy said that Stevens' predecessors also had asked the FBI to investigate, "so . . . you don't clear your skirts by merely saying, 'We asked the FBI to give us a report.'" Stevens insisted that "we were working on it all the time."

Cohn, backed by McCarthy, accused Stevens of violating the law by having phone calls monitored. McClellan & Jenkins said this was not illegal.[1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Dickenson Convicted

Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, 23, of Cracker's Neck, Va. was found guilty by an Army court-martial in Washington May 4 of having collaborated with the Communists & betrayed the escape plot of a fellow American while a prisoner of war in Korea. Edward M. Gaither of Philadelphia had testified Apr. 23 that Dickenson gave away his escape plan. Gaither said he was beaten by the Communists & led before a mock firing squad as punishment. Dickenson, ex-pro-Red PW who elected to return home, was sentenced to 10 yrs. in prison at hard labor & dishonorable discharge. The sentence was subject to review by an Army board, approval by the Army Secy. & appeal to the U.S. court of military appeals.[2]

Air Force Clears Ex-PWs

The U.S. Air Force announced May 4 that a board of 5 generals had decided none of 83 AF officers & men suspected of misconduct as PWs would be courtmartialed because (1) they underwent mental & physical torture and (2) they had no precise instructions on what to do if captured. 12 officers & 2 enlisted men in the AF group were ordered to show cause why they should not be dishonorably discharged.[3]

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Unions in Anti-Slump Pact. An informal agreement to cooperate in a campaign for more spending by the Federal Govt. to combat unemployment was announced Apr. 30 in Washington by presidents John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Dave Beck of the AFL Bro'hood of Teamsters & David J. McDonald of the CIO United Steelworkers. They denied reports that they intended to lead in the organization of a 3d major labor federation. Lewis said they would marshal resources of their union's treasuries & combined 3,000,000 membership to persuade the Govt. to launch a spending program to provide jobs. He reported 100,000 coal miners, 190,000 steelworkers, 150,000 truckmen currently unemployed.[4]

Communism. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. said in a radio interview May 2 that the Senate Internal Security Subcom. had found "no evidence" to substantiate its 1953 report that 2 of 4 Red spy rings might still operate undetected in the Govt.[5] (Chrmn. William E. Jenner [R., Ind.] of the Senate Subcom. said Apr. 26 that despite 129 FBI "exposures . . . of subversive activities" by 8 "top" Treasury officials in the Truman Admin., not a "single one" was fired. His charge accompanied the release of testimony in the Harry Dexter White case.)[6] . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington directed Brownell, by a 2-1 decision May 4, not to hold hearings on listing the Natl. Lawyers Guild as subversive until a U.S. District Court acted on a guild application for an injunction.[7] . . . Ben Gold, 55, Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union pres., received 2 concurrent 1-to-3-yr. jail sentences Apr. 30 from Fed. Judge Charles F. McLaughlin in Washington for falsely swearing to the NLRB he had no communist Party ties. He was convicted Apr. 2 after a 6-week trial.[8]

Texas Court Bias. The U.S. Supreme Court held unanimously May 3 that the barring of persons of Mexican descent from jury duty—allegedly a widespread practice in Texas—violated the 14th Amend. of the U.S. Constitution. The court set aside the conviction on murder charges of Pete Hernandez, 25, of Edna, Tex. because no Mexican-Americans were on his jury panels.

Pulitzer Prizes. Columbia U. trustees in New York announced May 3 these Pulitzer Prizes for 1953:

Drama—John Patrick, 47, for "The Teahouse of the August Moon." **History**—Bruce Catton, 54, for "A Stillness at Appomattox." **Biography**—Charles A. Lindbergh, 52, for autobiog. "The Spirit of St. Louis." **Poetry**—Theodore Roethke, 46, for "The Waking: Poems 1933-53." **Music composition**—Quincy Porter, 57, for "Concerto for Two Pianos & Orchestra."

Awards in journalism:

Public Service—"Newsday" of Garden City, N.Y. for 3-yr. fight to break William DeKoning's control over harness racing. **Local Reporting**—(under pressure) Vicksburg (Miss.) Sunday Post-Herald for coverage of Dec. 3, 1953 Vicksburg tornado; (not under pressure) Alvin S. McCoy, 50, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Star for exposure of GOP Natl. Chrmn. C. Wesley Roberts' alleged use of state funds for lobbying purposes. **Natl. Affairs Reporting**—Richard L. Wilson, 48, of Cowles newspapers for articles on FBI's report on Harry Dexter White case. **Intl. Affairs Reporting**—Jim G. Lucas, 39, of Scripps-Howard newspapers, for dispatches from Korea. **Editorial Writing**—Don Murray, 29, of Boston Herald for editorials on national defense. **News Photography**—Mrs. Walter M. Schau of San Anselmo, Calif., amateur photographer, for photo of man being rescued from a truck which had fallen from a bridge.

The Columbia trustees made no 1953 award for fiction.

Cartoon by Herbert L. Block (Herblock), 44, of *Washington Post* on Stalin's death won Pulitzer Prize. It was titled, "You were always a great friend of mine, Joseph."

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended May 1

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,968	*$21,967	*$22,562
Currency circulation	*$29,645	*$29,673	*$29,787
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,348	*$22,558	*$23,156
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,812,938,322	$9,493,797,077	$8,990,722,456
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,202,200	9,896,365	6,376,435
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	157.00	155.76	148.45
Bond sales (par value)	$19,142,000	$17,380,000	$17,153,300
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.89	101.22	95.50
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	144,677	147,152	172,706
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,586,450	6,589,950	6,278,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,690,000	6,660,000	8,701,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,257	*8,345	*8,015.707
Carloadings (cars)	[b]626,181	612,884	779,804
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.76½	$2.77⅜	$2.67
Corn (bu.)	$1.83⅜	$1.81¾	$1.85⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3545	$ .354	$ .344
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$ 26.17	$ 25.67	$ 39.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.39	$7.41	$6.42
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.1	111.3	110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]102	118	104
Failures (Apr. 22)‡	229	198	159

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 21 [b]Apr. 24 [c]Apr. 17 [d]Apr. 27

1—see p. 139A1 2—59F2 3—141E3, 43C3 4—143A1, 109G3 5—Vol. XIII, p. 442G2 6—XIII, 413E3 7—XIII, 290B2 8—XIII, 289A1

OBITUARIES

Florence Dibell Bartlett, 72, heiress to hardware fortune, art patron; May 2 in fall from Chicago penthouse patio (adjudged suicide).

Thatcher Magoun Brown, 78, Sr. member Brown Bros. Harriman (investment bankers); May 2 in N.Y.

F. C. Hall, 76, oil producer who financed 1931 Post-Gatty world flight; Apr. 26, Oklahoma City.

Walter W. Head, 76, founder Gen. Amer. Life Ins. (St. Louis), chrmn. Boy Scouts natl. council 1926-46; May 3 in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton, 66, Harvard anthropologist since 1913, author; May 3 in Cambridge, Mass.

Arthur James Johnston, 56, songwriter (*Pennies from Heaven, Cocktails for Two*); May 1, Hollywood.

Léon Jouhaux, 74, Socialist founder of French *Force Ouvrière* (Workers Force) labor fed., 1951 Nobel Peace Prize winner; Apr. 28 in Paris.[1]

Joe Laurie Jr., 62, vaudevillian, radio-TV comedian (*Can You Top This?*), *Variety* columnist, author (*Show Biz, Vaudeville*); Apr. 29 in New York of heart ailment.[2]

Royce G. Martin, 69, pres.-chrmn. Electric Auto-Lite, onetime business adviser to Pancho Villa, racehorse breeder; May 1 in Lexington, Ky.

Roy D. Moore, 66, founder-pres. Brush-Moore newspaper-radio chain in Ohio & Maryland; May 1 in Congress Lake, O. of heart ailment.

Marquess of Queensberry (Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas), 58, sportsman, stockbroker, soldier, author (*The Sporting Queensberrys, Oscar Wilde & the Black Douglas*), grandson of boxing authority; Apr. 27 in Folkestone, Eng.

Richard Schmitz, 69, Austrian Vice Chancellor 1930-34, Vienna Mayor 1934-38 jailed by Nazis; Apr. 27 in Vienna.

Tom Tyler (Vincent Marko), 50, film cowboy hero; May 2, Detroit.

Ben F. Whitaker, 60, oilman, racehorse owner; Apr. 20 in Dallas.

Rear Adm. Herbert Victor Wiley (ret.), 63, comdr. of dirigibles *Akron & Macon* (both lost in accidents in mid-1930s); Apr. 28, Pasadena, Calif.

SPORTS

Winners

Determine Wins Derby. Determine, ridden by Ray York, 22, won the $124,000 Kentucky Derby May 1 in Louisville at odds of $10.60-$2. Owner Andrew S. Crevolin of Covina, Calif. won $102,050. Hasty Road was 2d, Hasseyampa, 3d. Robert S. Lytle's Correlation, the 3-1 favorite, was 6th.[3]

Crevolin's Imbros, Johnny Longden up, won the $100,000 Wm. P. Kyne Handicap at Bay Meadows (San Mateo, Calif.) May 1, for $48,000.

Auto Racing. Alberto Ascari of Italy, driving a Lancia, won Italy's *Mille Miglia* (1,000-mi.) sports car race ending in Brescia May 2 (avg. speed: 139.648 km. per hour or 86.6 mph.). French driver André Bouchon, Italian co-driver S. Dal Cin & 3 spectators were killed, 12 drivers & 13 onlookers were hurt in accidents during the race.[4] . . . Bill Spear of Palm Beach, Fla., in a Ferrari, won the 200-mi. President's Cup race at Andrews AF Base, Md. May 2 (avg. 81.85 mph.).

Bowling. Champions of Amer. Bowling Congress 1954 tourney ended in Seattle May 3. Final standings: *team championship*—Tri-Par Radio Co. of Chicago (3,226 pt.): *all events*—Brad Lewis of Ashland, O. (1,985); *singles*—Tony Sparando of Rego Park, N.Y. (723); *doubles*—Don McClaren of St. Louis & Billy Welu, Houston (1,335).[5]

Boxing. Undefeated Jimmy Carruthers, 24, of Australia retained the world bantamweight title May 2 in Bangkok, defeating Chamreon Songkitrat of Thailand by a 12-round decision.[6] . . . Tiberio Mitri, 27, of Italy, defeated Randy Turpin, 25, of Britain, by a technical knockout in 28 sec. of the first round of a European middleweight title fight May 2 in Rome.[7] . . . Garnett Hart, 19, of Philadelphia won the 132-lb. title & best-fighter award in the Natl. AAU championships in Boston Apr. 29. Heavyweight winner: Reuben Vargas of San Francisco.

Golf. North & South amateur tourney in Pinehurst, N.C.: won May 1 by Billy Joe Patton, 32, of Morganton, N.C.[8] . . . $10,000 San Francisco open: won May 2 by Shelley Mayfield of Chicopee, Mass., for $1,400.

Tennis. British hard court championship winners in Bournemouth, Eng.: (May 1) women's singles—Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla.; women's doubles—Miss Hart & Joy Mottram of Britain; men's singles—Tony Mottram of Britain; (Apr. 30) men's doubles—Kurt Nielsen & Torben Ulrich of Denmark; mixed doubles—Miss Hart & Nielsen.[9]

Track. Alex Breckenridge of Scotland, Villanova freshman assigned to pace the first ½-mi. of the Atlantic City Boardwalk Mile May 2, finished first ahead of Mal Whitfield in 4 min. 6.3 sec. The judges' award of first place to Whitfield was reversed May 3 by Natl. AAU officials and Breckenridge was declared winner although not entered officially.

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Stan Musial, St. Louis Cardinal rightfielder, set a major league record May 2 for home runs in a doubleheader by hitting 5 against the N.Y. Giants in St. Louis. He tied the record for homers in 2 consecutive games.[10]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

An earthquake in Thessaly (central & eastern Greece) Apr. 30 caused 31 deaths, injury to 160 persons, destruction of 2,166 buildings & damage to 2,722, according to official reports May 2. Granitsa, Farsala, Sofadhes & Trikkala were major centers of destruction. 29,000 persons in the area were reported left homeless. (Premier Alexander Papagos declined numerous offers of relief from foreign governments, reporting May 2 that Greek agencies were adequate. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles announced in Geneva May 3 that the Greek earthquake victims had been declared eligible for immigration visas to the U.S. under the 1953 Refugee Relief Act.)[11]

Tornadoes caused at least 6 deaths & 60 injuries Apr. 30-May 1 in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana & Mississippi.

●

Pope Pius XII issued an encyclical Apr. 30 on celibacy & chastity of members of religious orders. He warned against the theory that seminarians should be exposed to temptations in order to learn how to guard against them. The Pope conducted his first public audience May 2 since his recent illness.[12] . . . **Dr. William G. Pollard,** 42, director of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Inst. of Nuclear Studies, was ordained as a Protestant Episcopal priest in Oak Ridge May 1. He said he became concerned with religion because many things he encountered in physics & mathematics "could not be explained" by science.

Mrs. Love McDuffie Tolbert, 65, of Columbus, Ga., school librarian, ex-Ga. legislator & mother of 5 sons, was selected Apr. 27 by the Golden Rule Foundation's Amer. Mothers Com. as "American Mother of the Year" this Mother's Day (May 9).

Sampih, 28, leading Balinese dancer, was murdered in late February in his native village of Sayan, Bali, friends in London learned May 3. . . . **Caryl Chessman,** 32, whose autobiography *Cell 2544, Death Row** (written in San Quentin prison) had scored a critical success, was denied a reprieve by Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight May 3 from a death sentence for kidnapping. He was to be executed May 14.

Married: Marti Stevens, 23, singer-actress daughter of pres. Nicholas Schenck of Loews, Inc., & Michael Butler, 27, son of Chicago paper mfr. Paul B. Butler; Apr. 28 in Mexico City. . . . Actor Jackie Cooper, 31, & Barbara Kraus, 26, N.Y. adv. agency employe; Apr. 29 in Washington (his 3d). . . . Bandleader Horace Heidt, 52, & Lorraine Elizabeth Burton, 39, salad dressing mfr.; Apr. 29 in Arlington, Va. (2d for each). . . . Actress Dawn Addams, 23, & Vittorio Emanuele Massimo, 42, Prince of Roccasecca dei Volsci; Apr. 29 in Rome. . . . Ex-Queen Narriman Hanem Sadek of Egypt, 20, & Dr. Adham al Nakib, 27, surgean, of Alexandria; May 3 in Heliopolis, Egypt. (His father, Dr. Ahmed al Nakib, was under 15-yr. prison sentence for corruption as a follower of ex-King Farouk.)[13]

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*Published May 3 by Prentice Hall; 361 pp., $3.95; admitted many crimes but denied kidnappings of which he was convicted in 1948. 1—see Vol. XIII, p. 197D-E; XI, 399G 2—XIII, 379F1 3—p. 142F2, 64A2; XIII, 148C 4—XIII, 136H 5—XIII, 172K 6—XIII, 388F1 7—XIII, 352F1 8—p. 124E1 9—166A2, 104D1 10—32E1 11—XIII, 312C2 12—p. 127B2 13—p. 40F3